



# ANNUAL REPORT

on the Health of the  
Borough of Grantham

BY THE

Medical Officer of Health

C. H. D. ROBBS, M.B.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE

REPORT OF THE

Sanitary Inspector.

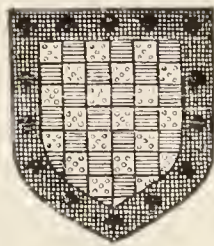
For the year

1935.

GRANTHAM :

J. P. NIGHTINGALE, HIGH STREET.





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BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

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Alderman Rowle, J.P., *Chairman.*

Alderman Brittain, J.P.

„ Lee, J.P.

„ Sharpe, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. Barnes.

„ Mrs. Basford,

„ Foster,

„ Sindall,

„ Trotter.

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*Medical Officer of Health :*

C. H. D. Robbs, M.B.

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*Sanitary Inspector :*

S. Francis Nott, Fellow S.I.A., C.R.S.I.

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*Health Visitor :*

Miss Selina Ford, C.M.B.

## BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM.

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### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

FOR 1935.

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Population (Census 1931)	..	..	19,709
Population (Estimated for year)	..	..	20,000
Area of Borough	..	..	3,868 acres
Rateable Value	..	..	£118,047
Sum represented by penny rate	..	..	£453
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	14.6
Average for England and Wales	..	..	14.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	13.4
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	11.7
Average for England and Wales	..	..	11.7
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births	..	..	30.8
Average for England and Wales	..	..	57

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Isolation Hospital, Gorse Lane—A Corrugated Iron Building.

Water Supply—Grantham Waterworks Company.

Refuse Collection and Disposal—By Council's Workmen and Heenan and Froude Refuse Destructor.

Disposal of Sewage—On Council's Farm, Marston.

Disposal of Excreta—By Water Carriage System.



BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
OF THE GRANTHAM URBAN  
SANITARY AUTHORITY FOR THE  
YEAR 1935.

VINE HOUSE,  
GRANTHAM,  
*May, 1936.*

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of  
the Borough of Grantham.

Mesdames and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report upon the Health of the Borough of Grantham for the year 1935.

The population is estimated at the round figure of 20,000.

Live births during the year were 292, a slight increase on the figures for last year—and deaths were 268 which is 28 in excess of the 1934 figures.

It will be noticed in the Statistical Summary on the preceding page that the Birth and Death Rates are practically identical with the average figures for England and Wales and that the Infantile Mortality is only 30.8 per 1,000 births, which is a better record even than that for 1930 when the rate was 34.1.

This low infantile mortality rate is very remarkable and the mothers of Grantham are to be congratulated on the care they give to their babies, and the work of the Infant Welfare Centre has no doubt, contributed to the very satisfactory record.

It is interesting to compare the figures for the year 1910, *i.e.* 25 years ago, when the population was estimated at 18,349. There were 475 births and 270 deaths that year, the birth-rate being 25.88 per 1,000 and the death-rate 13.13 and the infantile mortality 97.

The striking decrease in the birth-rate, and infantile mortality rate are at once obvious in this year's figures, and what has occurred here is also true for the whole of the country.

The table of causes of death has no prominent features. One death from scarlet fever and one from diphtheria occurred, and two were attributed to influenza, which has not been at all prevalent during the year.

There were more deaths from pneumonia than usual.

Three deaths in connection with child-birth were notified. In each case a complication occurred in delivery.

The fatal cases of tuberculosis will be found tabulated in a later part of the report.

### MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE.

The following is the Annual Report of the Health Visitor, Miss Selina Ford, on Maternity and Infant Welfare work :—

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1935 :—

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.	1935	1934
Total .. .. .	.. 335	324
Illegitimate .. .. .	.. 22	20
(Eight of the cases were born in the Kesteven County Institution)		
Still-births .. .. .	.. 13	16
Number of cases attended by Doctors..	.. 211	185
Number of cases attended by Midwives	.. 124	139
VISITING.	1935	1934
		9 mths.
Number of Primary visits paid to Infants	.. 269	243
Number of revisits under 1 year..	.. 1260	726
Number of revisits 1 year to 5 years	.. 2024	2158
Total .. .. .	.. 3553	3127
Stillbirths .. .. .	.. 10	13
Ante-Natal Visits .. .. .	.. 94	67
Maternity Bags lent .. .. .	.. 3	2
Special Visits .. .. .	.. 57	60
Useless Visits .. .. .	.. 341	510
Other Visits (Voluntary work) ..	.. 20	
Interviews (Inspector N.S.P.C.C. Nurses Victoria Nursing Association) ..	.. 50	
Sanitary defects .. .. .	.. 12	
Children transferred to other areas	.. 121	
Children transferred to Grantham	.. 34	

## CHILDREN ACT, 1908 AND CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932.

Primary Visits	..	..	..	..	..	1
Revisits paid	..	..	..	..	..	32
Visits to prospective foster-mothers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Useless visits	..	..	..	..	..	2
Special Visits	..	..	..	..	..	3

Sixteen children have been boarded out during the year. Of these six have been transferred to other areas and two have been removed to other foster homes in the Borough.

Five new foster-mothers have been approved and registered.

INFANT CLINICS.	1935	1934
Total attendances at Welfare Centre	.. 5326	3727
Individual mothers attending Welfare Centre	.. 375	324
Total names on Clinic Register	.. 462	448

## ULTRA VIOLET RAY TREATMENT.

During the year we have installed a Mercury Vapour Lamp for the treatment of cases of malnutrition, rickets, etc. The lamp was brought into use in view of the increased number of children for whom it was desired to provide this treatment. Your Maternity and Child Welfare Committee decided to accept the offer from the Voluntary Workers Association and others, which together with the proceeds of a fund, enabled a Mercury Vapour Lamp to be purchased. The lamp was brought into use in July, 1935, and has proved most beneficial.

It has enabled a larger number of children to be treated in 1935 than in 1934.

Sessions held	..	..	..	44
Cases treated	..	..	..	30
Treatments given	..	..	..	309

Sessions are held twice weekly on Wednesdays and Friday mornings.

It is difficult to assess the value of this treatment in distinct terms of increased freedom from definite illness or increased weights, but the result of treatment seems to be an increase in feeling of well-being and vigour, and the parents of the children treated state that they notice general benefit.

## ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Nineteen children have received Orthopaedic treatment during the year. Of these one was removed to the Kesteven County Institution, three have attained the age of five years and have been transferred to the Education Authorities, one child has left the Borough and eight have sufficiently improved to discontinue treatment. Five cases are progressing satisfactorily. The remaining one is a new case.



## OPTICAL TREATMENT.

Eight children were examined by Dr. Reid, Eye Specialist, at Beaconfield. In three of these cases glasses were advised. No glasses were advised in three cases. The other two children were wearing glasses and had been transferred to the Eye Specialist for further examination.

## DENTAL TREATMENT.

Fifty-seven children were recommended to be examined by Dentists, forty-seven to Mr. H. Miller and ten to the Dentist at Beaconfield.

Of those recommended to Mr. Miller sixteen were examined and treated. In one case no treatment was advised.

Of the cases recommended to the Dentist at Beaconfield five were examined and treated.

In connection with the dental treatment of children ages from 3 to 5 years, I find a great deal of difficulty. Mr. Miller, the dentist, has done this work voluntarily for some years on condition that no anaesthetic is required. The greater majority of these children between these ages require an anaesthetic, and when such is required, the fee for which is a guinea, nothing is done, and the child has to carry on without the necessary dental treatment, to the detriment of its health.

I would suggest that some arrangement should be made so as to enable this very essential and beneficial work to be carried out.

## SALE OF FOODS.

Food.	Sold at Full Cost.	Cash received from Sales.
Dried Milk	.. 1463 lbs.	.. £124 6s. 10d.
Virol	.. 138½ lbs.	.. £10 7s. 9d.
Dried Milk distributed free under Doctors orders		35 lbs.
At a cost of	..	£2 9s. 10d.
Cod Liver Oil and Cod Liver Oil and Malt distributed free under Doctors orders		187 lbs.
At a cost of	..	£5 17s. 2d.
Virol distributed free under Doctor's orders		9½ lbs.
At a cost of	..	14s. 3d.
1720 pints of fresh milk were distributed free to :—Expectant, lying-in, and nursing mothers and sick children at a cost of £23 13s. 10d.		

The Annual Christmas Party for mothers attending the Centre was held in the Westgate Hall, on January 9th, 1935, and took the form of a tea and entertainment. Certificates were given to children who

had put in the required number of attendances, and were much appreciated.

I wish to thank the Voluntary Workers Association and all who so kindly helped in making this a success.

The National Conference on Maternity and Child Welfare was held in July, 1935, at London, a report of which was forwarded to each member of the Council.

The time was spent very profitably.

Permission was granted by the Council for the opening of free Cookery Classes in connection with the Welfare Centre, and these were held at the Wharf Road Schools by kind permission of the County Council. The attendances at these classes have been most satisfactory and the mothers very much appreciate this branch of the work, which not only teaches them cookery, but good and economical housekeeping.

Miss Wilson, the County Council Domestic Science Mistress, who conducts these Cookery Classes is always ready to help and advise the mothers, and has become most popular through her assistance.

Sessions held	..	..	..	6
Names on Register	..	..	..	29
Total attendances	..	..	..	90
Average attendance per session	..	..	..	15

The Ministry of Health held a special inspection of the Welfare Centre, on November 18th, 1935. Three Doctors attended and thoroughly examined the records and working of the Clinic. They also interviewed several handywomen, Voluntary workers and others in connection with the work.

They appeared most satisfied with all they had seen, and their reports, I understand, will, in due course be submitted to the Health Committee.

#### INFANT WELFARE CENTRE, GÖNERBY HILL FOOT.

A branch of the Welfare Clinic was opened at Gonerby Hill Foot, on August 13th, 1935, for the residents residing in that vicinity. This has met with great appreciation and support by the people. Not only have the residents attended with their children for advice, but several from outside villages have attended for consultations.

We are most grateful to Mrs. Pacey (who is herself a qualified nurse) for her untiring services in helping forward the work of this branch, all of which she has done voluntarily.

Attendances and babies actually weighed	..	165
Total names on Clinic Register	..	22
Ante-Natal cases	..	15

## SALE OF FOODS.

Food.	Sold at Full Cost.	Cash received from Sales.
Dried Milk	.. 16 lbs.	£1 4s. 10d.
Virol	.. 12½ lbs.	18s. 9d.

I would like to herein thank the Council, Officials and all I have had the pleasure to associate with in connection with my various duties, for their kind help and assistance during the past year.

S. FORD, Health Visitor.

It will be noted that the number of births mentioned in this report differs from the official list, several "non-resident" births being included.

The formation of an Ante-Natal Clinic is now under consideration and it is anticipated that this will be dealt with together with several other matters in connection with midwifery when the legislation on the subject in the House of Commons has become law.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The list of notifications during the year is as follows—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	8
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	5
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	43
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	3
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	4
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	9
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total						91

It will be noticed that the incidence of Scarlet Fever was very slight, eight cases only occurring during the year. Compare with this the year 1930 when no less than 138 cases of this complaint were notified.

Three of these were sent to the Borough Isolation Hospital, and this institution also during the year received 16 cases of Scarlet Fever from the West Kesteven Rural District. Seven of the cases made a good recovery and the other one was of a malignant type and died within a few hours of being seen by the doctor.

There were 5 cases only of diphtheria. One of these was only diagnosed after death at the Grantham Hospital, as the primary cause of a severe illness. The other cases were nursed at home and made good recoveries.



Notifications of pneumonia were much above the average number and as usual cases were most prevalent during the first and last quarters of the year. There were 16 deaths from this disease.

Of the four cases of ophthalmia, three received institutional treatment and the remaining one had skilled nursing attention. It is believed that all made a good recovery with unimpaired vision.

The rather rare occurrence of a case of anterior poliomyelitis in an adult is included. This received treatment at the Grantham Hospital and made very good progress.

The three cases of puerperal pyrexia all occurred in the early part of the year. Two of them were sent to the Isolation Hospital at Boston and a third case was nursed at home. All three recovered well.

The record for the year as regards infectious disease is thus shown to be satisfactory. There is nothing to be added to the comments in the report for 1934 as regards Isolation Hospital accommodation. The improvements which are hoped for as regards water supply and sanitary arrangements have not yet been effected.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

The low number of notifications is very satisfactory nine of pulmonary and four of non-pulmonary disease being the lowest figures received since tuberculosis was made a notifiable disease twenty-five years ago. As usual sanatorium treatment has been given to the majority of these cases.

There were twelve deaths from pulmonary and two from non-pulmonary tuberculosis during the year and these will be found tabulated on page 19. 17

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The Grantham Waterworks Company supplies the water in the Borough.

The following is the report of the Public Analyst upon a sample of water taken from the public supply in August.

This sample contains per 100,000 parts :—

Total Solids	..	30.00
Chlorine	..	1.42
Nitric Nitrogen	..	0.60
Free Ammonia	..	absent
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	absent
Temporary Hardness	..	17.00
Permanent Hardness	..	9.00
Total No. of organisms growing on gelatin at 21° C in 48 hours	..	15 per c.c.
Total No. of organisms growing on agar at 37° C in 48 hours	..	11 per c.c.
Bacillus Coli	..	Absent in 100 c.c.

This sample is of good quality.



The Secretary and Manager of the Waterworks Company has kindly submitted interesting observations of the "Effects of Rainfall on Supply," and I cannot do better than reproduce them here.—

"The cumulative effect of low rainfall conditions which have prevailed during the last three years, followed by the high rainfall experienced during the last three months of 1935 had a marked influence on the yield of the springs from which the water supply of the Town is derived.

"The Summer of 1935 again brought drought conditions and by September the larger springs were showing their lowest yields on record. Nevertheless recent improvements in the Company's filtration plant at Saltersford enabled us to make the best use of the limited amount of water available and the Town Supply was maintained without the necessity of imposing any restrictions. The conditions of heavy rainfall which set in in September and have been maintained since, resulted in a remarkable rise in the flow of the springs and now there is an abundance of excellent water available."

#### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Witham and the Mowbeck—the two watercourses in the borough—receive constant attention.

Two open bathing places at the North and South end of the town respectively, are supplied from the river after sand filtration. They are open during the summer months and are largely patronised.

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The length of new sewers constructed was 212 yards which was principally an extension to the Belton Lane sewer.

Drains in connection with houses were relaid or repaired. Formal action under Sec. 41, Public Health Act, 1875, was necessary in two instances to bring about the alterations required.

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Portable galvanised iron dustbins are provided throughout the district and are emptied weekly. Four S.D. freighters, each of 7 cubic yards capacity, is the means of transport employed.

There are still a few pail closets remaining in the Gonerby Hill Foot district, the conversion of which will shortly demand the attention of the department.

Refuse is destroyed in a Heenan & Froude 4 cell destructor. The residual clinker is used in the construction of new roads and footpaths. Tins are baled and sold and a small income is derived from the sale of scrap metal, etc.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

In a few instances observations were taken of factory chimneys emitting excessive amounts of smoke. A brickyard chimney was one of the chief offenders in this respect, but an interview with the owner and advice given to the boiler attendant, resulted in the nuisance being appreciably minimised.

Fumes from the kiln chimney at the same works caused considerable trouble in the early part of the year, and strong complaints were received from the occupiers of houses in the immediate neighbourhood. As a result of representations made to the management, however, the complaints ceased and it is hoped the improvement will be maintained.

On one occasion the emission of black smoke from a locomotive engine in the sheds off Springfield Road, was observed. Notice was given forthwith to the responsible official of the railway and no recurrence of the offence has since come to our notice.

## TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Permanent dwellings of this description are very few in the borough, but during the Mid-lent and May Fairs the attendant caravans are in evidence for a few days. The water supply and sanitary accommodation for the occupants appears to be sufficient for a short stay.

In one instance a man was found to be occupying an old barn as a dwelling. The conditions were very primitive and indescribably filthy, and the man obstinate. Representation was made to the owner of the building who succeeded eventually in removing the occupant from the premises.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are three registered common lodging houses in the borough but no houses-let-in-lodgings.

The Chief Constable is the officer responsible for their supervision.

As stated in previous reports, none of them is satisfactory. It has been necessary to take action with regard to that at No. 3 Inner Street under the Housing Act, 1930, and a Demolition Order has been made. At the time of writing a second common lodging house is unoccupied.

## THEATRES AND CINEMAS.

There is one Theatre which is also used as a cinema, and two other picture houses.

The sanitary accommodation is well maintained generally, and there has been no cause for complaint.

The "Association Hall" which is used for dances and other entertainments, was improved in respect of sanitary conveniences and cloak-room accommodation.

#### SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 17 slaughter-houses on the register—11 being registered and six subject to an annual licence. The latter includes one knackers slaughter-house. There is no public abattoir.

Improvements were effected in one licensed slaughter-house.

All slaughter-houses are visited regularly and as far as possible during hours of slaughtering for the purpose of inspecting carcasses, etc., before removal.

Notices of intention to slaughter during regular hours are accepted generally, and are revised several times each year. In addition 62 notices of occasional slaughter were received.

Under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, licences were granted to two slaughtermen.

In one instance a licensed slaughterman was found to be killing sheep in a manner other than by a mechanically operated instrument contrary to the provisions of the Act. No legal proceedings were taken however, but the man was cautioned.

#### MILK SUPPLY.

Licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, were in force during the year in respect of the following :—

One Pasteurising Establishment.

One Dealer's licence to sell 'Certified' milk.

One Supplementary licence to sell 'Grade A' Milk.

The number of cowkeepers and dairymen on the register at the end of the year was as follows :—

Cowkeepers ..	..	11
Dairymen ..	..	65

Four applications were received from dairymen for registration of premises as dairies, two of which were refused on account of the unsuitability of the buildings proposed to be used.

The total number of visits to cowsheds, dairies and milkshops during the year was—56 and 139 respectively.

One cowshed was reconditioned and improvements in drainage, lighting, etc., effected.

A slight improvement in the sanitary condition of dairies and cowsheds and in the handling of milk is perceptible.



The Bacteriologist reported that four samples of milk submitted to him for examination, were satisfactory, the Bacterial Counts being as follows :—

Total No. of organisms growing at 37° C in 48 hours				
per c.c.	G	H	J	K
..	44,300	40,200	20,100	42,400
Bacillus Coli.	Present	Absent	Absent	Present
..	in 0.1	in 0.1	in 0.1	in 0.01
	c.c.	c.c.	c.c.	c.c.

Eight samples of milk were submitted on behalf of the K.C.C. to the Pathological Department of Sheffield University for examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

#### FOODS AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The total number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst during the year was :—99.

A large percentage of the articles were procured informally i.e. without all the requirements of the Act being observed, and also without the vendor being aware of the purpose for which the sample was required. Information of adulteration that would otherwise go undetected, is often provided in this manner.

#### HOUSING.

The total number of houses built during the year was 127 and these were all provided by private enterprise. Towards the end of the year the Council commenced the erection of 106 houses under the Slum Clearance programme, on the site of the old Ministry of Pensions Hospital, New Beacon Lane in the Harrowby district.

During the first half of the year the preparation of the numerous details required for the Ministry of Health inquiry into 14 Clearance Orders made by the Council under Part 1 of the Housing Act, 1930, demanded the full energies of the staff for many weeks.

The Ministerial Inquiry was held on the 8th and 9th May and conducted by Mr. H. H. Jewell, F.R.I.B.A., an Inspector of the Ministry of Health.

Objections had been lodged in respect of 7 areas comprising 62 houses. After the objecting owners had been heard the Inspector subsequently visited the Clearance Areas.

Thirteen Clearance Orders involving 81 houses, were confirmed by the Minister, and one comprising 9 houses, was excluded on technical grounds.

As previously stated the Council are erecting 106 houses for rehousing persons to be displaced from Clearance Areas and other houses scheduled for demolition.



Three representations were made under Sec. 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, in instances where the houses could not be made fit at a reasonable expense, and three Demolition Orders followed. Three undertakings were accepted by the Council from owners to make houses fit by reconditioning them.

The number of houses demolished during the year as a result of action taken under the Housing Acts was five.

Five houses upon which Closing or Demolition Orders had been made were still in occupation at the end of the year.

Your obedient servant

C. H. D. ROBBS,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

# Causes of Death in the Borough of Grantham. 1935.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALE.	FEMALE.
All Causes .. .. .	149	119
Typhoid fever, etc. .. .. .	—	—
Measles .. .. .	—	—
Scarlet fever .. .. .	—	1
Whooping cough .. .. .	—	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	1
Influenza .. .. .	1	1
Encephalitis lethargica .. .. .	—	1
Cerebro-spinal fever .. .. .	—	—
Respiratory tuberculosis .. .. .	9	3
Other Tuberculosis .. .. .	2	—
Syphilis .. .. .	1	—
General paralysis of insane, etc. .. .. .	1	—
Cancer .. .. .	18	16
Diabetes .. .. .	5	6
Cerebral haemorrhage .. .. .	12	13
Heart disease .. .. .	33	28
Aneurysm .. .. .	1	—
Other circulatory .. .. .	10	7
Bronchitis .. .. .	6	6
Pneumonia .. .. .	9	7
Other respiratory .. .. .	—	1
Peptic ulcer .. .. .	2	—
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) .. .. .	—	—
Appendicitis .. .. .	1	2
Cirrhosis of liver .. .. .	1	—
Other liver diseases .. .. .	1	—
Other digestive .. .. .	6	1
Nephritis .. .. .	—	1
Puerperal sepsis .. .. .	—	1
Other puerperal .. .. .	—	2
Congenital causes, etc. .. .. .	1	1
Senility .. .. .	6	5
Suicide .. .. .	7	1
Other violence .. .. .	4	—
Other defined causes .. .. .	11	13
Ill-defined causes .. .. .	1	1
Special Causes (included in No. 35) .. .. .	—	—
Small-pox .. .. .	—	—
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—
Polioencephalitis .. .. .	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—		
Total .. .. .	4	5
Legitimate .. .. .	3	5
Live Births .. .. .	145	147
Legitimate .. .. .	135	140
Illegitimate .. .. .	10	7
Still-births—		
Total .. .. .	4	9
Legitimate .. .. .	4	8
Illegitimate .. .. .	—	1
Resident population .. .. .	20,000	

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Diseases.		0 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.	Total.	Admitted to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever ..		1	1	6	—	—	8	3
Diphtheria ..		5	—	—	—	—	5	—
Pneumonia ..		7	7	15	11	3	43	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..		4	—	—	—	—	4	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ..		—	—	3	—	—	3	2
Erysipelas ..		1	1	8	2	2	14	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ..		—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ..			at all	ages			9	—
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary) ..			at all	ages			4	—
							91	9

## TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1935.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
15 .. ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
20 .. ..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
25 .. ..	2	1	1	1	3	..	2	..
35 .. ..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
45 .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
55 .. ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	3	6	2	2	9	3	3	..

## ADOPTED ACTS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

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The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890 .. adopted 3rd June, 1896					
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 :—					
Parts II., III., and V.	..	..	..	„	10th November 1890
Part IV.	..	..	..	„	4th June, 1919
The Small Dwellings Acquisitions Act, 1899				„	9th November, 1899
The Private Street Works Act, 1892	..	..		„	1st May, 1901
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 :—					
Secs. 81 and 86 of Part VII. and Parts					
VIII. and IX.	..	..	..	„	5th October, 1910
Parts II., IV., V., and VI. : Sects. 34, 35,					
36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47,					
48, 49, and 50 of Part III., and Sects. 92					
and 95 of Part X.	..	..	..	„	4th November, 1910
The Public Health Act, 1925	..	..	..	whole Act adopted	

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## BYELAWS ADOPTED.

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New Streets and Buildings	..	..	..	adopted 7th January, 1930
Drainage of Existing Buildings	..	..	„	14th February, 1930
Tents, Vans, Sheds. etc.	..	..	„	10th November 1919



# FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

## 1.—INSPECTION of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
<p> <b>FACTORIES</b> .. .. .            (Including Factory Laundries)         </p>	6	..	..
<p> <b>WORKSHOPS</b> .. .. .            (Including Workshop Laundries)         </p>	60	1	..
<p> <b>WORKPLACES</b> .. .. .            (Other than Outworkers' premises)         </p>	3	..	..
Total .. .. .	69	1	..

## 2.—DEFECTS found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of cleanliness .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Want of ventilation .. .. .	1	1	..	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Sanitary accommodation	insufficient .. .. .	1	1	..
	unsuitable or defective .. .. .	1	1	..
	not separate for sexes .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory &amp; Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921).				
Total .. .. .	3	3	..	..

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

House-to-house inspections	..	..	..	210
Other inspections and re-inspections under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations	..	..	..	523
Miscellaneous inspections of properties other than above	..	..	..	121
Visits to slaughter-houses	..	..	..	1248
„ workshops	..	..	..	69
„ cowsheds	..	..	..	56
„ dairies and milkshops	..	..	..	139
„ markets	..	..	..	55
„ infected houses	..	..	..	35
„ offensive trade premises	..	..	..	9
„ dwelling-vans	..	..	..	26
„ isolation hospital	..	..	..	73
„ Grantham Hospital re disinfection	..	..	..	14

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No. of complaints received and investigated	..	..	..	133
„ interviews with property owners, etc.	..	..	..	135
„ inspections of work in progress	..	..	..	171
„ rooms disinfected	..	..	..	169
„ drains tested	..	..	..	30
„ samples of food and drugs obtained for analysis	..	..	..	99
„ formal notices served	..	..	..	56
„ informal notices served	..	..	..	55
„ statutory notices served	..	..	..	17
„ inspections of work in progress	..	..	..	135

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No. of slaughter-houses on the Register	..	..	..	17*
„ cowkeepers	..	..	..	11
„ retail purveyors of milk	..	..	..	65

\*Of these 11 are registered and 6 are licensed, including  
1 knacker's slaughter-house.

## SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

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### Interior of houses.

Houses cleansed and limewashed	..	..	10
„ in which repairs to plaster, brickwork, floors, windows, etc., have been carried out	..	..	37
„ where ventilation has been improved	..	..	6
„ provided with pantries	..	..	14
„ „ „ sinks	..	..	12
„ „ „ coppers	..	..	6
„ „ „ firegrates and boilers	..	..	5
„ „ „ internal water supply	..	..	6

### Exterior of houses.

Roofs repaired	..	..	25
Spouting renewed or repaired	..	..	33
Damp walls rendered impervious	..	..	6
Damp courses inserted	..	..	2

### Outbuildings.

W.C.s cleansed	..	..	9
W.C.s renewed or repaired	..	..	10
Additional W.C.s provided	..	..	2
Wash-houses repaired and improved	..	..	10

### Yards and drainage.

Yards paved or repaired	..	..	5
Drains relaid, intercepted and ventilated	..	..	22
Drains cleansed	..	..	16
Additional drains provided and gullies fixed	..	..	7
Dustbins provided	..	..	35

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	16
Dwelling vans removed	..	..	8
Earth closet converted into water closet	..	..	1
G.W.W. Co's water laid on to premises	..	..	1
Filthy premises cleansed	..	..	3
Filthy urinals cleansed	..	..	5

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### COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Dirty Cowsheds cleansed	..	..	3
Floors repaired and other improvements made	..	..	2

## DISEASED AND UNSOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

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Beef	..	46 lbs. Chilled.	
„	..	5 lbs. Surloin of Chilled Beef	} unsound.
„	..	2 pieces of Chine.	
„	..	1 Leg.	
Mutton and Lamb	..	1 Leg of Lamb.	} unsound.
„	..	2 lbs. breast mutton.	
Pork	..	2 carcasses (generalised tuberculosis)	
„	..	2 carcasses (erysipelas)	
Ox Heads	..	2 (tuber).	
Ox Tongue	..	1 (tuber).	
Ox Livers	..	11 (flukes).	
„	..	6 (abscesses).	
„	..	2 (tuber).	
Ox Lungs	..	1 (flukes).	
„	..	1 (abscess).	
„	..	4 (tuber).	
„	..	3 (cysts).	
Ox Kidney	..	1 (abscess).	
Cows Udders	..	2 (tuber.)	
„	..	1 (abscess).	
Ox Mesenteries	..	2 (tuber).	
Sheeps Livers	..	2 (cysts and flukes).	
„ „	..	1 (cirrhosis).	
„ lungs	..	2 (strongyli).	
Pigs Livers	..	3 (cysts).	
„ Heads	..	17 (tuber.)	
„ Plucks	..	4 (tuber.)	
„ Mesenteries	..	10 (tuber.)	
„ Tongues	..	2 (unsound).	
Carcase of Cow	..	1 (generalised tuberculosis).	
Tins of Fruit	..	16 (unsound).	
Tins of Condensed Skimmed Milk	..	213 (unsound).	

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## FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Nature of Article Analysed.	No. of Samples	No. of Samples Genuine.	Deficient in Fat, etc.	Remarks.
Milk .. ..	28	23	5	Formal Samples.
Condensed Machine Skimmed Milk ..	1	1	—	} Informal Samples.
Almond Oil .. ..	1	1	—	
Olive Oil .. ..	1	1	—	
Hydrogen Peroxide ..	1	1	—	
Aspirin Tablets ..	1	1	—	
Tincture of Iodine ..	1	1	—	
Milk .. ..	55	48	7	
Potted Meat .. ..	5	3	2	} Informal Samples.
Sausage .. ..	3	3	—	
Salmon Paste ..	1	1	—	
Condensed Milk ..	1	1	—	
Total .. ..	99	85	14	

No. of Sample.	Article.	Report of the Public Analyst.		Action Taken.
*205	Milk	Deficient in Fat 10		Formal Samples Warning letter sent to vendor in each case.
218	”	”	5.5	
*223	”	”	6	
*512	”	”	6	
*514	”	”	16	* Informal Samples followed by Official Samples.
518	”	”	16	
519	”	”	16	
520	”	”	12.6	
521	”	”	15.6	
*533	Potted Meat	4.95	excess water.	No Action taken.
*534	Potted Meat	17.98	excess water	
*537	Potted Meat	8.79	excess water.	

## MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Grade of Milk.	No. of Sample.	Formal or Informal.	Total No. of organisms growing at 37°C. in 48 hours.
Pasteurised	509	„	12,000 per c.c. Bacillus Coli absent in 0.1 c.c.
„	515	„	15,200 per c.c. Bacillus Coli absent in 0.1 c.c.
„	208	„	43,000 per c.c. Bacillus Coli present in 0.01 c.c.
Sterilized	214	„	36,000 per c.c. Oxidases—faint reaction.
„	229	„	46,000 per c.c. Bacillus Coli absent in 0.1 c.c.

## HOUSING, 1935.

Number of New Houses built by the Council during the year .. Nil.

## 1.—Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or and Housing Acts) ..	136
(b) Inspections made for that purpose ..	210
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 ..	136
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ..	157
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	96
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	39

## 2—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .. .. Nil.

## 3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

### *A—Proceedings under sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. 3
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
- (a) By Owners .. .. Nil.
- (b) By local authority in default of owners .. Nil.

### *B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. 93
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices .. .. 74
- (a) By Owners .. .. Nil.
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. Nil.

### *C—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. 3
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. 5

### *D—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. Nil.
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit. .. Nil.

### *Housing Act, 1930.*

Number of Clearance Orders made by local authority .. 14

Number of Houses involved .. .. 90

Number of Clearance Orders confirmed by Ministry of Health .. .. 13

Number of Houses involved .. .. 81







